

E. E. INCERTA *T. S. Brandegee*, from Revillagigedo Islands, Baja California, Mexico, *Anthony 399* (G): 1, branch; 2, styles; 3, capsule viewed from stylar end; 4, cyathium with mature capsule; 5, cyathium from above, capsule omitted; 6, seed, lateral view, raphe on left, micropyle up; 7, seed, raphal view, micropyle up; 8, diagram of cross-section of seed. (This extra-limital species included because of its close relation to *E. ammannioides* and *polygonifolia*).

PLATE 666. A. *EUPHORBIA ASTYLA* Engelm., from Texas, *Cory 1960* (G): 1, branch; 2, node with leaves; 3, young pistillate flower; 4, cyathium with mature capsule; 5, glands and appendages from above; 6, diagram of cross-section of seed, raphe up; 7, seed, lateral view, raphe on left, micropyle up; 8, raphal view of seed, micropyle up; 9, capsule, stylar view showing entire styles. B. *E. MISSURICA* Raf. var. *TYPICA*, from Missouri, *Bush 737A* (G): figures in standard order as in first ten plates. C. *E. FENDLERI* T. & G. var. *TYPICA*, figs. 1-7 from Texas, *Cory 8729* (G); fig. 8 from Nevada, *Clokey 7578* (G); fig. 9 from Nevada, *Clokey 7183* (G): 1, branch; 2, glands and appendages from above; 3, cyathium with mature capsule; 4, seed, lateral view, raphe on left, micropyle up; 5, raphal view of seed, micropyle up; 6, diagram of cross section of seed, raphe down; 7, stylar view of capsule; 8, node with whorl of 3 leaves; 9, node with whorl of 5 leaves. D. *E. FENDLERI* T. & G. var. *CHAETOCALYX* Boiss., from Texas, *Cory 1964* (G): 1, branch; 2, glands and appendages from above. E. *E. FENDLERI* T. & G. var. *TRILIGULATA* L. C. Wheeler, from Texas, *Moore & Steyermark 3444* (G): 1, branch; 2, glands and appendages from above.

PLATE 667. A. *EUPHORBIA GRACILLIMA* S. Wats., from Arizona, *Harrison 8142* (US 1530966). B. *E. REVOLUTA* Engelm., from Chihuahua, *I. M. Johnston 7874* (G). C. *E. FLORIDA* Engelm., from Arizona, *Harrison & Kearney 8943* (US 1566544). D. *E. TRACHYSPERMA* Engelm., figs. 1-4 from Arizona, *Ed. Palmer 20* in 1869 (US 58604); figs. 6-8 from Arizona, *Wright 1832* (G).

PLATE 668. A. *EUPHORBIA CHAMAESYCE* L. Photograph of TYPE from Jamaica, *P. Browne* (Linnaean Herb.). B. *E. MACULATA* L. Photograph of TYPE, source and collector unknown (Linnaean Herb.)—Photographs courtesy of Section of Photography, Field Museum of Natural History.

PHRAGMITES COMMUNIS VERSUS P. MAXIMUS.—In recent years several botanists have followed Chiovenda in *Nuovo Giorn. Bot. Ital.* n. s. xxvi. 80, No. 110, No. 167 (1919), in taking up for the smooth- and nonciliate-leaved *Phragmites communis* Trin. the name *P. maximus* (Forsk.) Chiov. It is most difficult to believe that those who have done so can have taken the few minutes of time to look up Forskål's original diagnosis, which follows:

86. ARUNDO MAXIMA: *foliis margine ciliatis, basi albis, hirsutie ciliatis, striatis, planis, totis viridibus.*

Folia juniora tota margine ciliato-scabra; quae scabrities aetate evanes-
cit. Basi vero omnia folia semper margine hirsuto-ciliata.

—Forskål, *Fl. Aegyptiaco-Arabica*, 24 (1775).

A superficial examination of *Phragmites communis*, whether of Eurasia, Africa or America, is sufficient to show its lack of ciliate-scabrous leaf-margin and of persistent (or any) hirsute ciliation at base of the blade. On this account alone the identification with it of Forskål's *Arundo maxima* is wholly unconvincing. It is further unconvincing since Forskål left no specimen to stand for *A. maxima*; Christensen, in his critical *Index to Pehr Forsskål: Flora aegyptiaco-arabica 1775, with a Revision of Herbarium Forsskålii*,¹ stating that of the species of *Arundo* enumerated by Forskål this is wanting in the herbarium, while the plant which Forskål misidentified as *Arundo Donax* L., "*Foliis . . . basi glabris . . . non ciliata margine*", is ("at least the plants from Egypt") really one of the varieties of *Phragmites communis*. Furthermore, the distinguished English authority on grasses, C. E. Hubbard, writes as follows: "The basis of this name, *Arundo maxima*, Forsk. is . . . a very dubious species, insufficiently diagnosed, and unrepresented in Forsskal's Herbarium . . . According to Forsskal, it is distinct from *Arundo Donax* (Forsk. l. c. 23), but the specimen of the latter in Forsskal's Herbarium is of the tall race of *Phragmites communis*.—C. E. Hubbard in A. W. Hill, *Fl. Trop. Afr.* X¹. 155 (1937).

There is complete justification for dropping for the clearly typified and correct *Phragmites communis* the vague and obviously misapplied name *P. maximus*.—M. L. FERNALD.

TWO VARIETIES OF *DICLIPTERA BRACHIATA*.—

DICLIPTERA BRACHIATA (Pursh) Spreng., var. ***glandulosa*** (Scheele), stat. nov. *D. glandulosa* Scheele in *Linnaea*, xxi. 765 (1848).

Dicliptera brachiata, based upon *Justicia brachiata* Pursh, *Fl. Am. Sept.* i. 13 (1814), came originally from islands of Roanoke River, North Carolina. It is, therefore, the characteristic plant of the Coastal Plain, from Florida to Louisiana, north to southeastern Virginia, southern Indiana, Missouri and Kansas, with stem minutely puberulent or pilose above, long-petioled acuminate thin leaves and glabrous to minutely pilose bracts. Var. *glandulosa*, the plant of Texas, south to Vera Cruz, Mexico, has

¹ Christensen in *Dansk Bot. Arkiv* iv. no. 3 (1922).